

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka (Bangladesh)	25-06-2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
PIR 24235 FS Budget	Food Safety (Improving Food Safety in Bangladesh)	2.492.869 Euro	FAO	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
PIR 24552 FS Budget	SaFaL (Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Linkages)	4.325.551 Euro	Solidaridad Network Asia	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
PIR 25477 FS Budget	PROOFS (Profitable Opportunities for Food Security)	3.374.427 Euro	ICCO, iDE & BoP Inc	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
PIR 25478 Gender Budget	Rice Fortification (Scaling up Rice Fortification in Bangladesh)	1.347.113 Euro	WFP & DSM	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
PIR 21607 Water Budget	CDSP-IV (Char Development and Settlement Project Phase-IV)	2.251.286 Euro	IFAD	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Activity		**2014**	**Implemented by**		**Rio marker**		**Gender marker**
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
PIR 24007 Water Budget	Blue Gold	4.946.357 Euro	Mott MacDonald	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
PIR 24634 Water Budget	Improved Crop Water Management Practices in Coastal Areas	1.095.000 Euro	FAO	Multilateral organization	Mitigation and Adaptation	Significant	Significant
PIR 13546 Water Budget	South West Project - ADB	1.922.000 Euro	ADB	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
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Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	Although statistical data on 2014 are not yet available, the expectation is that overall food production increased significantly. The country made a great transition from being a major rice importer to becoming an exporter. To maintain rice production at the level of self-sufficiency, rice production only needs to grow by 2% per annum to keep up with population growth (1.6%) and the loss of arable land to other forms of land use (0.5% yearly). However, the country produces not enough nutritious foods (vegetables, pulse, fish, meat, dairy products) to provide the entire population with adequate diets. Having achieved self-sufficiency in rice offers the opportunity to use further gains from intensified rice production to gradually release land and water resources to diversify food production towards higher value-added and more nutritious foods. For such an agricultural diversification it seems important to increase the availability and local production of high-quality seeds and genetic material. The government is at the verge of allowing genetically modified crops for commercial cultivation.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): the total amount of food (rice, vegetables, milk, aquaculture products and meat) in million tonnes	43.15 (2011)	n/a	43.89	44.05	n/a	FAO Stat
Indicator 2: production of rice (dehusked) in million tonnes	33.54 (2011)	n/a	33.89	33.83	34.50	Ministry of Agriculture, DAE
Indicator 3: production of vegetables in million tonnes	3,97 (2011)	n/a	4,12	4,19	n/a	FAO Stat
Indicator 4: production of milk in million tonnes	3,5 (2011)	n/a	3.52	3.53	n/a	FAO Stat

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Five of the eight projects whose results are reported in this framework have been designed to contribute directly to increase in food production and to agricultural diversification. These projects organize farmers in groups to access improved farming technologies as well as input and output markets. At household level the production of targeted farmers often increases by 50% or more. In the CDSP project incomes have tripled over three years. Yet, these remarkable improvements in the lives of 60,000 farmers are not detectable at aggregated levels. Therefore, the project's market-based approaches (value chain development, farm business advising and farmers-owned business development) should and do serve as models for other development partners, the private sector and the government. This more "indirect" impact on national development is envisaged to be much larger than mere food production increase brought about by the Dutch projects in the geographic areas to which their operation is confined. To capture this indirect impact in quantitative terms is difficult and always has a delay. The projects which started in 2013 (SaFaL, Crop Water management, Blue Gold, and PROOFS) now report on output but not on outcome or impact. NB: Blue Gold Program ontributed to the indicators listed under this question, however this project is not able to give results or do not measure this. In the following					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): the amount of food produced in metric tons	55,647	n/a	60,057	78,783	141,410	CDSP, SaFaL, PROOFS and CWM. (CWM only results for 2013 and 2014, SaFaL and PROOFS only for 2014)
Indicator 2: production of rice (dehusked) in tonnes	119,983	n/a	46,596	186,193	210,374	CDSP and CWM. (CWM and SW no results for 2012)
Indicator 3: production of vegetables in tonnes	28,701	n/a	8,617	39,753	68,169	CDSP, SaFaL, SW PROOFS and CWM. (CWM only baseline and results 2014, SaFaL and PROOFS only 2014, SW only baseline, 2013 and 2014)
Indicator 4: production of milk in tonnes	20,299	n/a	3,500	5,628	16,361	CDSP, Blue Gold & SaFaL. (Blue Gold only baseline, SaFaL only result 2014)

More indicators

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?	Land distribution is very unequal and remains an obstacle to increase productivity and reduce poverty. Land grabbing by elite is a problem. Due to natural and man-made hazards like river erosion, cyclones and climate change, arable land is also lost to water. Water problems relate to abundance, scarcity and quality. In the North of the country the introduction of tube-wells made it possible to use groundwater to grow an additional rice crop during the dry winter season. In the South more emphasis is now given to the use of surface water. There is an increasing salination problem that affects productivity. Poor rice-farmers who need fresh water are increasingly in conflict with rich shrimp-farmers who let salt water come into the polders. Energy is a large cost item in farming operations. About half of the labour population is employed in agriculture. Labour scarcity during peak seasons has spurred mechanization of tillage operations. Agricultural diversification has the potential to increase labour opportunities. However, salaries are low, women are discriminated, labour is not organized, skill levels are low					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: average cropping intensity (number of crops grown per year on agricultural land x 100%)	191% (2010//2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Indicator 2: rice yield (dehusked) in tons/ha	2,91 (2011)	n/a	2,94	2,96	n/a	Ministry of Agriculture
Indicator 3: aquaculture production in ponds in tonnes ha	3,29 (2011)	n/a	3,62	n/a	n/a	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Indicator 4: milk yield (kg/cow)	205 (2011)	n/a	2054.12	2055.43	n/a	FAO Stat

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Dutch-funded projects contribute to more efficient use of resources and inputs in food production. Yields per unit of land, water and labour will increase as a result. Land settlement, land titling and kadaster are supported on relatively small scales. In CDSP new land is claimed and equally distributed with formal titles provided to men and women. New technologies and salt-tolerant varieties are being introduced to intensify cropping patterns. Climate change adaptation and resilience measures are undertaken (income generation, infrastructure, social safety nets). Better water management (water harvesting as well as drainage) and irrigation lead to higher cropping intensities and less risks, for instance by the South West Project. Total energy use will inevitably increase, also for storage of perishable agricultural produce, but energy-efficient technologies are promoted. Better marketing increases the absorption of -particularly female- labour in farming, agro-services and agro-processing. Female entrepreneurship, inclusive business and women empowerment are promoted. Labour productivity is increased by providing fortified food.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: average cropping intensity (crops/yr x 100%)	CDSP105 SW: 190	CDSP: 180	CDSP: 119	CDSP: 138 SW: 208	CDSP: 140 PROOFS: 134 SW: 210	CDSP, SW and PROOFS
Indicator 2: rice yield in tonnes/ha	CDSP: 1,9 Blue Gold: 2,76 CWM: 2.83	CDSP: 3,8	CDSP: 2,0	CDSP: 2,1 CWM: 3.35 SW: 3.4	CDSP: 2.2 CWM: 3.83 SW: 3.6	CDSP, SW, Blue Gold and CWM Baseline: SW: 2.1 ('04-'05)
Indicator 3: aquaculture production in tonnes per ha of pond	CDSP: 0,32 PROOFS: 1,5 SW: 3.5	CDSP: 3	CDSP: 0,37	CDSP: 2,76 SW: 4.5	CDSP: 1.9. SaFaL: 0,92	CDSP, SW, PROOFS & SaFaL Result 2014: PROOFS: 1.47, SW: 4.55
Indicator 4: milk yield (kg/cow/day)	CDSP: 0,6 Blue Gold: 1,5	CDSP: 2,0	CDSP: 0,86	CDSP: 1,38	CDSP: 1.4 SaFaL: 482	CDSP, Blue Gold & SaFaL

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	So far the results achieved are mainly on output level. Outputs are increased by technological improvements and the use of market-based approaches. Regarding technology, some projects have good results with the demonstration-adoption model of technology transfer. Others use a participatory technology development and adaption model. Regarding marketing, all projects focus on value chain development and play a broker role between small farmers and (Dutch) private sector actors. SAFAL has good results in shortening the (export) chain. PROOFS builds more trust and quality into the chain (the farm business advisor). Also market infrastructural improvements drive higher production. For instance chilling facilities make it possible to sell the evening milk which result in high milk increases. The results at outcome level (behavioral change and sector development) are visible but still have to mature. Other reasons for achieving these results are contextual: in 2014 there was no major disaster nor much political unrest.
Implications for planning:	The embassy will encourage exchange of experiences among projects, joint donor learning and bringing the lessons learned into a policy dialogue / advocacy initiatives vis-a-vis the government and private sector actors. Projects have a bias towards increasing land productivity rather than labour productivity. For women labour productivity seems crucial. Improvement of employment of women and strengthening of female entrepreneurship are still points of attention. On this topic a new project is being identified. Although value chain development yields good initial results it might need additional modalities. SAFAL is working on an innovative farmers-owned business (a market infrastructural complex). In conventional value chain work the small farmers become entrepreneurs but they remain in their role of primary producers. In SAFAL they will also become asset owners of the value-adding segments of the chain. The embassy also discusses a hybrid of market-based and rights-based approaches. Even M4P (making markets work for the poor) approaches fall short in ensuring the right to food. Therefore, the hybrid alternative is neither conventional value-chain development nor social safety net transfers. It addresses the fact that women and ultra poor not only need to compete in the market but also face socio-cultural opposition to enter the market in the first place and additionally have to execute many non-renumerable reproductive activities. Conventional market infrastructures (e.g. toilets) and institutions (e.g. tenure arrangements within the land market) need scrutiny to make them women-friendly. The development of such an alternative is combined with a study on how to enhance inclusiveness.

Result Area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?	Diversity in food production is low and government policy is too focused on rice. Marketing of nutritious foods - which are generally highly perishable products - has improved but remains risky and difficult. Food inflation remained above general inflation in the last years. Also in 2014, when in May food inflation was 9%, compared to 5.6% for non-food inflation. For food security the intra-household distribution of nutritious food is crucial. Women and girls are worst off. Combined with a high prevalence of early pregnancies, this is critical. Nutrition awareness is another essential factor. Although the indicators for nutritional status show a gradual improvement, underweight and stunting among children under the age of five are still alarmingly high.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): undernourishment for all age groups	15.4% (2007)	n/a	15.7%	16,3%	16.7%	CIP Monitoring Report 2015
Indicator 2 (standard): underweight (0-59 months)	41% (2007)	n/a	36,4%	35.1%	32.6%	CIP Monitoring Report 2015
Indicator 3 (standard): stunting (0-59 months)	41,4% (2007)	n/a	41,3%	38.7%	36.1%	CIP Monitoring Report 2015
Indicator 4: Poverty Headcount Index	40.1% (2007)	n/a	41.3%	38.7%	36.1%	CIP Monitoring Report 2015

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The food security and water management projects contribute at household level, group level and community level to food availability, quality and purchasing power of the beneficiaries. Value chain development is focused on nutritious food commodities and besides that homestead farming is improved. Given the role of women in nutrition, female farmers are specially targeted. The Rice Fortification project and the Food Safety project directly contribute to availing nutritious and safe food. The former addressing people dependent on social safety net programmes, as well as garment workers. The latter addressing the huge problem of pesticide residues, anti-biotics, unhygienic handling practices, use of noxious chemicals in food processing and preservation etc. The water management projects have agricultural extension components and increasingly they have nutrition messaging components. At national level these local efforts have a very modest impact. Scaling up is part of the later stages of the projects. What is less visible in the current result reporting format is the role that Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights projects play in nutrition security. These					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): dietary diversity of households	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.85	PROOFS
Indicator 2: average daily intake in kCal/day	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indicator 3: anemia prevalence in children under 5 in non-pregnant and non-lacting women	33% 26%	25% by 2016 20% by 2016	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rice Fortification
Indicator 4: average annual household income in Taka	CDSP: 71.951 SW: 3107	n/a	79.800	107.771	CDSP: 109,207 PROOFS: 79754	CDSP, SW and PROOFS. (PROOFS only in 2014, SW only baseline and 2014) SW: 2014: 4294

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The following factors contributed to the results: 1. Training and awareness raising on nutrition with a focus on behavioral change. 2. Targetting and empowering women and girls (viz-a-viz their in-laws and within the market chain). 3. Supplying better quality inputs and advice. 4. Government take-up (in the case of fortified rice). 5. Improved market-linkages. 6. Combine nutritional messaging with hygiene messaging and sexual and reproductive rights and services.
Implications for planning:	We need to build a stronger connection between availability and access to food on the one hand and use of nutritious and safe food on the other hand. This is not only a shift from technical agriculture to technical nutrition. It is a shift from "rendering development technical" to addressing the political economic dimensions of inclusiveness. A second implication is the need to scale-up, scale-out and scale-adaptively by triggering other development actors (World Bank), market forces and policies of the Bangladesh government. A third implication is the strengthening of linkages between food security and SRHR (also a policy goal).

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	Business activity and domestic trade in Bangladesh have grown substantially over the past years. The agricultural sector has grown, but at a much lower rate than the economy as a whole. Certain niches commodities such as shrimp and potato have found interesting export markets. Regarding several commodities the traders and institutions are making a transition from import-dependency to export-orientation. However, the export is primarily driven by garment. The garment sector creates employment opportunities for low-skilled labour, particularly for women, thus lifting a substantial part of the population out of poverty. However, income inequality has increased and the improvement in nutrition is lagging behind economic growth. Bangladesh is still not on an inclusive development path.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): increase in employment in number of jobs created, and in annual growth rate	7.190.000 in 5 yrs (2005/06 to 2010) 3.39% (2010)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Labor Ministry
Indicator 2: Gross Domestic product (in billion USD)	128,638 (2011)	n/a	133,355	149,990	n/a	World Bank, current US$
Indicator 3: GDP per capita (in USD)	762.80 (2011)	n/a	862.05	957.82	n/a	World Bank, current US$
Indicator 4: GINI coefficient	32,1 (2010)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	World Bank

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The projects contributing to food production enable farmers to gain access to markets. Linkages are established among producers and between producer groups and companies. Gender-sensitive market infrastructure is improved. Capacities of service providers are developed and new jobs are created in the retail end of the value chains. More agricultural products of high (nutritional) value will reach the market. This will result in more business in input supply, services, trade, transport and processing activities. Projects shorten the value chains. They limit unpredictability and risks by facilitating collective business planning of input suppliers, producers and buyers. This all contributes to efficiency and a better business climate. The Embassy and the projects critically monitor whether higher techonology standards, risks and capital requirements in the production process of tradeable commodities do not crowd-out smallholders. Equally, higher safety, certification and trade requirements should not inhibit an inclusive growthpath. To promote inclusiveness SaFal intends to test innovative ways to encourage inclusion beyond current inclusive business models. They work towards ensuring that small farmers participate as collective equity-holders in market entreprises and companies.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): increase in employment in number of off-farm jobs created for males (m) & females (f)	n/a	m: 1.630 f: 897	n/a	m: 314 f: 24	m: 1207 f: 366	PROOFS, SAFAL and CDSP. (CDSP only for result 2014)
Indicator 2: total value of business deals in product value chains in Taka	n/a	n/a	n/a	98,048,576	571,191,355	PROOFS
Indicator 3: total value of farmer loans taken in Taka	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,000,000	126,654,000	PROOFS and CDSP
Indicator 4: number of improved market places	0	9	0	20	8	CDSP, Blue Gold, PROOFS, SAFAL & Food Safety aggregated. (2014 only CDSP and SaFaL figures available)

More indicators

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	International trade and investment in Bangladesh has increased over the years. Foreign investment in agriculture and nutrition is still small. Export consists of ready-made garments, shrimps and jute. Imports consist mostly of petroleum products, machinery and parts, soybean and palm oil, raw cotton, iron, steel and wheat.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): number of Dutch companies operating in Bangladesh in the agro-food sector	15	n/a	15	28	30	Embassy, Nyenrode & Bangladesh Board of Investment
Indicator 2 (standard): direct investment by Dutch businesses in million USD in the agro-food sector	7	n/a	4,2	n/a	1.37	Bangladesh Board of Investment
Indicator 3 (standard): total trade volume with the Netherlands (in billion USD)	n/a	n/a	152,6	202,9	n/a	Bangladesh Bank
Indicator 4: total Foreign Direct Investment (in million USD)	779,04 (2011)	n/a	1194,88	1730,63	2058,98	Bangladesh Bank

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The food security projects as well as the embassy's economic section, with support from the Nyenrode Program, have actively involved Dutch companies and Dutch knowledge institutes as suppliers of know-how, technology and inputs. Most companies are related to trade rather than investment. Food security and trade outcomes of Dutch trade promotion are not easy to assess without specific additional research. Several local companies have made investments or are trading due to their relations with the projects. They benefit from the fact that small farmers as end consumers are now organized and more knowledgable. Anecdotal evidence shows outcomes in terms of better nutrition, job creation, quality improvements and income generation. NB: Within this question, not all projects who contribute to the indicators actually measure this. Under indicator 1, Blue Gold does not measure this, and no results are available for indicator 3, while Blue Gold, PROOFS and SaFaL contribute to the trade value with the Netherlands. In the following indicator cells the upper line					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 (standard): number of Dutch businesses that have traded with Bangladesh or have invested in Bangladesh as a result of the Food Security Programme	0	n/a	0	0	3	SAFAL & Food Safety (results in baseline, 2012 and 2013 and SaFaL for '14). PROOFS (results for 2014)
Indicator 2 (standard): direct investment by Dutch companies in USD as a result of the Food Security Programme	0	n/a	n/a	164,000	n/a	Result 2013 reported for DSM contribution in Rice Fortification project.
Indicator 3 (standard): trade value with the Netherlands as a result of the Food Security Programme	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Indicator 4 (standard): number of jobs created as a result of Dutch investments due to Food Security Programme	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	PROOFS, SaFaL and Blue Gold. (PROOFS and SaFaL have no results for 2014)

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Dutch companies are not readily forthcoming to invest in Bangladesh. RVO, the Nyenrode program and BoP Inc play an increasingly crucial role in the Netherlands to address this issue. Outcome measurement and reporting are further hampered by the fact that most activities are recently started.
Implications for planning:	The embassy will continue to involve the Dutch private sector. Synergy between delegated funds and central funds is searched to facilitate the transition from aid to trade. It will be increasingly important to account for food security outcomes of trade-activities because a better insight in the roles and results of companies in attaining developmental outcomes within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. Food security outcome measurement will increase the business' learning and attend the public / consumer demands. This measurement will not only be relevant for the agri-business sector but in the case of Bangladesh particularly the contribution of the garment sector to food security is not to be underestimated. Millions of jobs for young girls in the garment sector must have a significant impact, partly attributable to Dutch trade/investment but hithertoo it remains unaccounted for. More attention will be given to female entrepreneurship.

bis@minbuza.nl

Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: production of aquaculture products in million tonnes	1,523 (2011)	n/a	1.726	1.859	n/a	FAO FIGIS Stat
Indicator 6: meat production in million tonnes	0,62 (2011)	n/a	0,63	0,644	n/a	FAO Stat
Indicator 7: share of rice value added in total food value added in added in current price	40.29% (2009/2010)	decreasing over time	39.94% (2011/2012)	38.45% (2012/2013)	37.84% (2013/2014)	CIP Monitoring Report 2015

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: production of aquaculture products in tonnes	9,543	4,816	1,344	14,837	29,802	CDSP, SW, PROOFS and SaFaL. (PROOFS and SaFaL only for 2014, SW only 2013 and 2014) No results from Blue Gold
Indicator 6: number of cattle	31,073	n/a	34,703	39,737	40,185	CDSP No results from PROOFS, Blue Gold & SAFAL
Indicator 7: number of Farmer Field Schools established	0	1.987	1.080	1.303	1,916	CDSP, Blue Gold, SW & CWM. (No results for CWM in 2014)
Indicator 8: number of Producer Groups created	0	4.200	n/a	2,075	1000	PROOFS & SAFAL. (No results from PROOFS for 2014)

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: number of farmers using improved production practices	SW: 201 ('04-'05)	5400	2.700	14,473	46,247	CDSP, SaFaL and CWM. (SaFaL and CWM only results for 2014, SW only baseline, 2013 and 2014) Other projects with no results: Blue Gold, PROOFS
Indicator 6: number of women who have successfully taken up or expanded farming activities (absolute number and % of total number of farm households)	0	18.000	2.569	12.551	39,478	CDSP, SaFaL and CWM. (SaFaL and CWM only results for 2014)
Indicator 7: number of female leaders strengthened by traning, mentoring and financial support	0	2227	654	1,346	3,245	CDSP, SW & SaFaL. (SaFaL only results for 2014, SW only 2013 and 2014)
Indicator 8: number of improved technologies introduced	0		5	69	99	CDSP, Blue Gold, PROOFS, SAFAL, SW, Crop Water Irrigation & Food Safety aggregated Blue Gold result 2014: N/a

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Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: changes in national wages expressed in kg of rice	-8,11% (2007-2008)	≥ real GDP growth per capita + 0,5	4,27%	5,84%	9.65%	CIP Monitoring Report
Indicator 6: food inflation rate	11,34% (2010/2011)	n/a	8,14%	9,0%	9% (May 2014)	Bangladesh Bank, CIP Monitoring Report

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: number of hunger months per year	4,14	n/a	3	3	CDSP: 4 PROOFS: 1	CDSP and PROOFS (PROOFS only in 2014) Other projects with no results: Blue Gold, SAFAL, CWM & Rice Fortification
Indicator 6: number of people reached with nutrition, food safety & hygiene awareness for male (m), female (f) and children (c)	m: 0 f: 0 c: 0	n/a	m: 0 f: 15.600 c: 12.500	m: 1.459 f: 10.095 c: 29.500	m; 1,276,422 f: 1,136,423 c: 1,023,342	until 2013:CDSP, PROOFS & Food Safety in 2014: CDSP, SaFaL and Food Safety
Indicator 7: number of government officers trained in Food Safety inspection	0	n/a	0	100	810	Food Safety

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Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Annual increase of agricultural GDP	5,24 (2010/2011)	n/a	2,36% (2011/2012)	2,17% (2012/2013)	3.15% (2013/14)	Country Investment Plan Monitoring Report

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

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Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: number of Dutch companies trading with Bangladesh in the agro-food sector	15	n/a	15	28	30	Embassy, Nyenrode & Bangladesh Board of Investment
Indicator 6: total trade volume (in billion USD)	n/a	n/a	13.599,8	16.594	n/a	Bangladesh Bank

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: number of Dutch knowledge institutes in Bangladesh due to Food Security Programme	3	4	n/a	2	6	Baseline, target, 2012 and 2013: PROOFS, SAFAL & FS (Food Safety). For 2014 only results from SaFaL and Blue Gold.
Indicator 6: number of contacts made or communication taking place with Dutch companies in Food Security Programme	0	10	1	24	12	PROOFS, SAFAL & FS (Food Safety) aggregated. (2014 no results from PROOFS) Other projects without results: CDSP & Blue Gold

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